

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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SOURCES SAY PORTCALL POLICY FOR U.S. TO CONTINUE

OW060503 Tokyo KYODO in English 0452 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 6 (KYODO) -- Japan's policy of refusing port calls of U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons will never be altered, Foreign Ministry sources here said Saturday. The sources were commenting on testimony by Adm. James Watkins, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, at congressional public hearings Friday. Watkins made it clear the U.S. Navy intends to deploy the new Tomahawk cruise missile [in the] Pacific.

The sources said the Foreign Ministry has not been notified by the U.S. Government concerning the Tomahawk deployment program. They said the government would act in accordance with its three nonnuclear principles and refuse entry into Japanese ports of any U.S. warships carrying the Tomahawk.

However, observers believe the plan to deploy the missiles in the Pacific is certain to increase suspicion about the possible entry of U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons into Japan. It could also cause controversy in the Diet in connection with the argument for review of the three nonnuclear principles of not possessing, manufacturing and introducing nuclear arms, the observers said.

SAKURAUCHI TO SEEK U.S. AGREEMENT ON LAW OF SEA

OW070829 Tokyo KYODO in English 0733 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, March 7 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi will try to coordinate the views of the United States and Japan on reaching agreement at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, officials said Sunday.

Sakurauchi, scheduled to visit the U.S. late this month, will seek U.S. understanding and cooperation toward reaching a comprehensive agreement on the sea law during his meeting with Secretary of State Alexander Haig, they said.

The Japanese and U.S. Governments have so far held working-level meetings on the U.N. sea law conference, but the Sakurauchi-Haig meeting will be the first occasion to adjust views at a political level. Coming at a time when the U.S. sea law conference will start its 11th session in New York from March 9 for eight weeks, the bilateral talks will have much impact on the outcome of the international conference.

CONCESSIONS SAID POSSIBLE IN U.S. AVIATION TALKS

OW051253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 5 (KYODO) -- Both Japan and the United States are eager to iron out their civil air transport differences at their ninth round of aviation talks in San Francisco March 10-19, informed sources said Friday. Quoting a high placed Transport Ministry official, the sources said both sides were afraid that should their talks on the revision of their civil aviation agreement break down, Tokyo and Washington might take retaliatory sanctions that could seriously harm bilateral relations as a whole.

They said the U.S. had left no doubt that the aviation issue was inseparable from its current demand of greater access to the Japanese market. This demand has become a focal point of intensified economic friction between the two nations and stems from Japan's massive trade surplus with the U.S.

Tokyo's desire to break the prolonged deadlock on the aviation issue is reflected in the high level of its delegation to the San Francisco talks, the sources said. The delegation will be led by Japanese Ambassador in Washington Yoshio Okawara and Vice Transport Minister Shiro Nakamura.

For its part, the U.S. let it be known that should the coming talks break down, it would conduct no more talks for the time being, they said.

The talks, they said, will deal primarily with landing points, the right to fly beyond specified landing points and adjustment of seating capacity, the three problems on which Japan and the U.S. remained wide apart at the previous round of talks in Tokyo in January this year.

At the present series of talks, started in September 1980, Japan has persistently pressed for correction of what it labels as "inequalities" especially concerning air routes and beyond rights for Japan Air Lines (JAL), the flag carrier. The U.S., however, has stood pat on its assertion that the present agreement has no such inequalities. At the same time, it has demanded permission for United Air Lines (UA) to inaugurate regular flights into this country, as well as drastic liberalization of the air fare system and the capacity adjustment formula.

The sources noted that the air talks, which have lasted for one and a half years, have already brought the respective positions of Tokyo and Washington into sharp focus. Besides, they said, a rupture of the talks could revive the now-frozen sanctions mutually imposed by Tokyo and Washington because of their divergence of views over the problem of UA's service to Japan.

The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) had earlier decided to take sanctions against JAL in reprisal for Tokyo's failure to allow regular UA flights to Japan. This was followed by similar measures by Tokyo against American Airlines.

The Japanese Government, the informants said, are particularly concerned that the mutual sanctions, if carried out, could heighten tensions between the two countries all the more seriously because of the current intensified friction in bilateral trade relations. The sources, therefore, did not rule out the possibility of major Japanese concessions regarding the liberalization of the air fare system and the capacity adjustment formula provided the U.S. was ready to give some ground regarding landing points and beyond rights.

On Friday, meanwhile, the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's ad hoc committee on aviation policy decided to ask the government for maximum possible efforts to establish an equitable relationship in the bilateral air transport at the coming talks in San Francisco. The committee agreed that Japan should seek to rectify "inequalities" on the principle of equal opportunities as well as fair and orderly competition, party sources said.

#### SUZUKI SEEKS EUROPEAN ACCEPTANCE OF TARIFF CUTS

OW051313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 5 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Friday instructed the leader of the ruling Liberal-Democratic party's economic mission to Western Europe to try and win greater understanding of Tokyo's recent decision to carry out drastic tariff cuts, determined at the Tokyo round of multilateral trade talks, ahead of schedule.

The decision, aimed at mitigating trade friction with other countries, is not duly appreciated, he told Masumi Esaki, chairman of the LDP's Special Committee on International Economic Relations. Esaki's group will depart for Western Europe next Wednesday on a mission to placate European Community (EC) leaders who are vociferously complaining about the huge trade deficit with this country.

Tokyo recently decided to implement all of the tariff cuts scheduled for three years -- fiscal 1982 to 1984 -- as from April this year, the start of fiscal 1982.

PROTEST LODGED ON 5 MAR SR-71 'INFILTRATION'

SK051614 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors who are rendering the situation strained while escalating their war preparations against the northern half of the republic committed a vicious act of military provocation by infiltrating again the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the air above the Kangnyong Peninsula, southwestern part of South Hwanghae Province of our country, at around 15 hours 54 minutes on March 5. Earlier, at around 15 hours 34 minutes, they committed a grave military provocation by sending the spy plane into the air within the military boundary east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country.

The aerial espionage of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the northern half of the republic is becoming more frequent at a time when the war exercises "Team Spirit 1982" in which they are massively hurling aggression forces in succession into South Korea are entering a more frantic stage. On March 4 and 5 alone, the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent their spy planes into the air of our country on five occasions.

It is entirely thanks to our peace-loving policy and patient efforts that peace is preserved in Korea now, despite the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors being escalated in Korea. The entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people are keenly watching the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs leading the situation in Korea to the brink of war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should act with discretion, deeply mindful what judgment history passed on those who ran riot, indulged in war and aggression in the past. If they obstinately continue along the road of war, sticking to the policy of aggression against our people, in spite of our repeated warnings, they will only face a stern judgement by history.

LETTER SENT TO MAC PROTESTING SR-71 FLIGHTS

SK060415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Kaesong, March 6 (KCNA) -- Major General of the Korean People's Army Han Chu-kyong, senior member of the Korean People's Army-the Chinese People's Volunteers side to the Military Armistice Commission, on March 6 sent a letter of protest to Rear Admiral of the U.S. Navy James G. Storms, senior member of the U.N. forces side to the MAC in connection with the continued aerial espionage committed by U.S. imperialism. The letter says:

I send this letter to you in connection with the grave aerial espionage committed by your side every day. Your side infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into the air above the Kangnyong Peninsula on the western coast of our country at around 15 hours 54 minutes on March 5, 1982, to commit espionage against our side. Earlier, at around 15 hours 34 minutes, your side committed a grave military provocation by sending the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the air above the coastal sea east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country.

Your espionage acts by the spy plane "SR-71" have numbered 17 since February 13 when your side started the military exercises codenamed "Team Spirit 1982." Such intrusion into the air space and aerial espionage on your part are a blatant encroachment upon the sovereignty of our country and a grave violation of article 15 of the armistice agreement.

Nevertheless, you openly blare that you will continue with the aerial espionage against our side, describing it as a "lawful duty" and so on. This is a brigandish outburst vividly revealing the true colour of your side as an aggressor and interventionist.

It is a dangerous military provocation which may lead the situation to an irrevocable pass that your side commits the aerial espionage against our side more frequently while bringing the situation of our country to the utmost pitch of strain by staging the war exercises "Team Spirit 1982" against the northern half of the republic with the mobilization of huge aggression forces.

You must act with discretion, pondering over the possible consequences of your hare-brained aerial espionage. Lodging a stern protest against your side committing espionage with continued infiltration of the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the airspace of our country, I strongly demand that you promptly take a practical step for stopping it.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REWARDS SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIER

SK051408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA) -- Working people in Pyongyang held a meeting at the Moranbong Theatre on March 4 to warmly welcome Han Tong-ku, a soldier of the South Korean puppet army who came over to the northern half of the DPRK. At the meeting the Order of the National Flag Third Class and a monetary prize of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces were awarded to Han Tong-ku.

Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, made a welcome speech at the meeting. He warmly welcomed Han Tong-ku, highly praising his coming over to the North as a righteous act for the country and the nation.

In his reply speech Han Tong-ku sincerely extended deepest thanks to the respected fatherly leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il for having given him the joy and happiness of rebirth. I was a hundred times just in coming over to the DPRK under the guidance of the respected leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il, he said, and went on: While visiting some time ago historic Mangyongdae where the great leader President Kim Il-song was born, I realized the noble intentions of the great leader who has been devoting his life solely to the freedom and happiness of the people. The great leader devotes his all to the people and the people hold him in high esteem. Herein lies the inexhaustible strength of the northern half of the DPRK, I think.

I also clearly realized that the northern half of the DPRK is a society where all people are evenly well off and the greatest importance is attached to the people. The people in the North are leading a happy life with no worries under the most superior socialist system. This is entirely because the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il splendidly administer state affairs. I would like to shout at the top of my voice to the people in the South that the socialist system established in the North is a genuine system for the people and the North is a land of happiness which the people in the South are eagerly longing for.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and for the eternal prosperity of our nation.

The meeting was attended by Vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Hong Ki-mun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth Hyon Sok and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

CPRF CONDEMNS SOUTH'S SENTENCING OF STUDENTS

SK061557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 6 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on March 5 issued Information No. 217 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan groups fascist repression of progressive youths and students of South Korea which is becoming ever harsher these days. The information says:

The Chon Tu-hwan group passed prison terms ranging from two to seven years on 16 persons including Yi Sang-nok recently at the puppet Pusan District Court on charges of having "read seditious books" and "waged a socialist awakening movement" and in the middle of last month passed a jail term of 3 years upon Pak Yong-chang, a student of Yonsei University, at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on the charge of having written a "pro-communist" novel and pasted up an anti-fascist wall paper on the campus.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan group's suppression is aimed at checking the awakening of the South Korean youth and students through free circle activities and progressive publications and reducing them to slaves submissive to the fascist repressive rule by detaching them from the road of democracy and reunification, it declared: With no desperate manoeuvres can it alter its shameful doom.

KIM IL-SONG AWARDS TITLE OF HERO TO YIM CHUN-CHU

SK080407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proclaimed a decree of the Central People's Committee on awarding the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Comrade Yim Chun-chu, the decree notes, performed shining exploits by participating in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and, after the liberation, has resolutely defended the party's lines and policies and struggled devotedly for their implementation, holding responsible posts of the party and people's power bodies, and greatly contributed to strengthening education in the *chuche* idea, class education and revolutionary education among the party members and the working people by writing revolutionary novels and materials for educations in the revolutionary traditions.

On the occasion of his 70th birthday, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea confers the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with Gold Star Medal and Order of National Flag First Class, upon Comrade Yim Chun-chu, who has made a big contribution to strengthening our party and the people's power and accelerating the work of modelling the whole of society on the *chuche* idea by faithfully carrying out the revolutionary tasks assigned him with intense loyalty to the party and the revolution, says the decree.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE TO SYRIAN PRESIDENT

SK072246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on March 6 sent a message of greetings to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the day of revolution of Syria. The message reads:

I extend warm felicitations to Your Excellency and the government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the day of revolution of Syria.

After the victory of the revolution, the friendly Syrian people have achieved great successes in the struggle for the progress and prosperity of the country, frustrating the unceasing aggressive and subversive activities and sabotage of the imperialists and Zionists.

The Korean people wholeheartedly wish the Syrian people greater successes in the struggle for the building of a new life, recovery of the lost Arab land and a comprehensive and fair solution of the Middle East problem, under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party headed by you.

I express the belief that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations cemented between our two peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence will grow stronger and develop in the future.

#### CHINESE LEADERS' GREETINGS TO KIM CHONG-IL CITED

SK060359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 5 (KCNA) -- Comrade Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on March 4 met the delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Pak Chan-kun on a visit to China at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrades Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and other members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards of the great leader, Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian asked the head of the delegation to convey the regards of Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying and Zhao Ziyang to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il upon returning home.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Wang Yi, first secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Journalists Association, and Chon Myong-Su, DPRK ambassador to China.

#### FOREIGN MINISTER HO TAM PAYS VISIT TO CUBA

Arrives in Havana 4 Mar

SK070852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arrived in Havana on March 4, according to a report. He was met at the airport by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Viera and other personages concerned. Present at the airport were DPRK Ambassador to Cuba Yi In-chun and his embassy officials. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam made public an arrival statement at the airport. He said: The Korean people are pleased with the ever more excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries under the deep care of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution Comrade Fidel Castro.

During our visit, we will exchange views with the Cuban leaders on the problem of expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, the problem of the Nonaligned Movement and a series of other problems of common concern.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam expressed deep thanks to the Cuban Government and people for their full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea, check and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

That day Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arranged a banquet in honour of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam at the government banquet hall. Speeches were exchanged at the banquet. The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution Comrade Fidel Castro and to the friendship and solidarity between Korea and Cuba.

#### Talks With Cuban Counterpart

SK070906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA) -- Talks between Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, was held in Havana on March 4, according to a report.

Present at the talks on our side were the party of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and DPRK Ambassador to Cuba Yi In-chun and on the Cuban side were First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Viera and other personages concerned.

At the talks both sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and discussed the problem of developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, problem of the Nonaligned Movement and other problems of common concern. The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

#### Hosts Party for Cuban Officials

SK080425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 8 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on March 5 hosted a party at the Korean Embassy in Havana upon the conclusion of his Cuban visit, according to a report. Invited there were Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Viera and other personages concerned. Speeches were made by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

The Cuban foreign minister said in his speech that Korea and Cuba were fighting U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and the Cuban people always stood firm on the side of the Korean people in this struggle.

He stressed: This year is an important year for us, because the Korean people, the Cuban people and many friends of the world are greeting the 70th birthday of respected President Comrade Kim Il-song as a great jubilee. The Cuban people wholeheartedly wish the Korean people greater success in their socialist construction with the 70th birthday of respected President Comrade Kim Il-song ahead.

The party took place in a friendly atmosphere.

#### Havana Radio Coverage

For Havana radio reportage on the visit of DPRK Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, see the Cuba section of the Latin America DAILY REPORT for 5 March and subsequent issues.

PAK SONG-CHOL ATTENDS BANQUET IN ANGOLA 3 MAR

SK070846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA) -- Manuel Alexandre Eduardo Rodrigues, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers Party and minister of the interior, arranged a banquet on March 3 in welcome of the visit to Angola of Vice-President Pak Song-chol, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report. Invited to the banquet were the party of the special envoy and the DPRK ambassador to Angola. The secretary of state for cooperation, a deputy minister of foreign affairs and other personages concerned of Angola were present there.

Speeches were made at the banquet by Minister of the Interior Manuel Alexandre Eduardo Rodrigues and Vice-President Pak Song-chol. The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. A performance was given by Angolan artists at the banquet.

PREMIER YI CHONG-OK DEPARTS FOR GUYANA 7 MAR

SK072258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 8 (KCNA) -- A party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left Pyongyang on March 7 by air for an official goodwill visit to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana at the invitation of the Guyanese party and government.

The delegation is formed with Comrade Yi Chong-ik, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, as its head and Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Ho Hang-chan, vice-minister of external economic affairs and others as its members.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrades Kang Song-san, Kye Ung-tae and Hwang Chang-yop, and Hyon Chun-kuk, Kim Hyong-u, Yi Hu-kyom and other personages concerned. Also present at the airport were Cuban Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas and officials of his embassy, and Isidor Urian, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

COVERAGE OF PRC TRADE DELEGATION VISIT

Feted by Chinese Embassy

SK042252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA) -- He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a party at his embassy on the evening of March 4 upon the conclusion of the visit of the Chinese Government trade delegation to Korea. Invited to the party were Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun and other personages concerned. Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign trade of China, and officials of the Chinese Embassy.

Head of the delegation Zheng Tuobin spoke first. He said: During our stay in Korea, we witnessed tremendous successes achieved by the Korean people in socialist construction and felt their deep sentiments of friendship towards the Chinese people. The Chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He proposed a toast to the friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples sealed with blood, to the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries, and to the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people.

Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-Kun spoke next. Noting that the recent talks were successfully concluded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation, he wished the fraternal Chinese people greater success in the struggle for building a powerful socialist state.

He proposed to drink a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and esteemed Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Departs 4 Mar

SK051419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1106 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA) -- The government trade delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign trade, left here today for home by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun and personages concerned and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy He Zhangming.

During its stay in Korea, the delegation saw round the Chonsung historic site of revolution and the Sariwon textile mill and appreciated an art performance.

#### ADDITIONS TO VRPR TYING KIM CHONG-IL TO DIALOGUE

(Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean at 0300 on 6 March carries a rebroadcast of the item entitled "VRPR Ties Kim Chong-il to North-South Dialogue," published in the 5 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT on page D 3. This permits the following additions: On page D 3, in the last line of the fourth paragraph, substitute the following for [passage indistinct]: "Anxiously about the health of the dear comrade leader who was concerned with the reunification question, the cadres asked him to sleep for a few hours. Declining their request and looking up at the night sky, the dear comrade leader said: I grieve for the divided fatherland. I cannot sleep at all whenever I think of the reunification of the fatherland. Staying up all night, he contemplated national reunification."

On page D 4, in the last line of the first paragraph, substitute for [passage indistinct]: "Taking advantage of all possibilities and opportunities, the dear comrade leader is positively pioneering the road to reunification. His positive attitude has been shown in the course of North-South dialogue at the beginning of the 1970's. Although the South's stand on the North-South dialogue had always been unjust and it was clear that they were scheming to delay reunification, he -- regarding such contacts as valuable -- strove to pave the road to reunification by holding the dialogue."

SPORTS EXCHANGES WITH PRC TO BE PROMOTED

SK080855 Seoul YONHAP in English 0833 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will open its doors to Mainland China and will promote sports exchanges between the two nations even though they have no diplomatic ties, Foreign Minister No Sin-Yong said Monday. No's remarks came during testimony concerning Foreign Ministry policy before the National Assembly.

No also said his ministry will promote a South Korean presence at nonpolitical international events held in East European communist bloc countries and seek practical expansion of relations with those countries through indirect two-way trade. No said that such a policy was designed so that Seoul could successfully host the 1988 Summer Olympics as well as improve relations with those countries.

No also told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly that the government will invite 13 heads of state, two prime ministers and 20 foreign ministers from Latin America and Africa to visit Korea this year as part of the new "invitation diplomacy" policy.

No unveiled a government plan to contribute 250,000 U.S. dollars to Afghan refugees in Pakistan. He also said he hopes to hold a Korean-Pakistan foreign ministers' meeting some time this year in order to improve relations with Islamabad. The government will attempt to establish diplomatic ties with four countries in Central and South America as well as six countries in Africa, No added.

PREMIER NOTES CONCERN OVER OLYMPICS' EXPENSE

SK070226 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun said yesterday the government will conduct the 1988 Seoul Olympics "within our means and in a substantial manner" to make the games a productive and deficit-free event. Testifying before the National Assembly, Yu also said the government plans to induce North Korea to take part in the upcoming world sports festival by proposing sports exchanges between South and North Korea.

The premier said many people are concerned that the Seoul Olympics may result in a national deficit but he remains confident that the nation can host the event without going into the red, by using existing sports facilities.

Looking forward to a deficit-free Olympics, he said the construction of necessary facilities has already started, and that villages for athletes and newsmen will be sold to citizens when the event is over and that the TV contract for world coverage should be generous. The nation will take advantage of the 1988 Seoul Olympics to launch positive people-to-people diplomacy and introduce its traditional culture to the world, he said.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMY AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SK060333 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of Economic Planning Kim Chun-song said yesterday the government will raise the level of import liberalization to that of advanced countries before 1986. To this end, the government will drastically revamp the tariff mechanism, he said.

In reply to lawmakers' economic questions in the plenary National Assembly session, Kim said the government will release 1,679.4 billion won earmarked for public works early, 61.3 percent of it, in the first quarter of this year to invigorate business. Pertinent ministries are working on a change in the farmland tax, and a reform is under way in the method of formulating the national budget to eliminate sources of waste, ineffective subsidies and inefficient projects, he said.

Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun said the government will reduce the projected scale of foreign loans by 1986 by inducing more savings and curbing imports. The government, however, will not change the projects of the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan to cut down on the size of foreign loans, he said.

Yu said the foreign capital has played a great role in developing the nation's economy. The premier said the foreign capital accounted for 43.7 percent of all the investments made 1962-1972 but that the figure dwindled to 23.6 percent for 1979-1981. Then he projected the ratio will fall to 13.3 percent by 1986, when the fifth development plan ends.

Seven lawmakers took the floor to interpellate the government on the fourth day of the five-day quiz session.

Touching on business fluctuations, he said the nation's business is not picking up as much as expected and that the government will make a "realistic" approach to rejuvenating the nation's economy in every industrial field. The economic pump-priming package announced Jan. 14 falls short of revitalizing the nation's business conspicuously at the moment but the business will show remarkable signs of recovery after this month, he said. He said he believes the economy will be animated in the latter part of this year as a result of increased domestic consumption and investments. The government will never take any kind of shock measures in an attempt to revitalize the economy, he said.

The premier said the nation should advance the creation of a welfare society by ensuring a steady economic growth and an equitable distribution on the basis of rationalism and free competition in every field. "Abuse of power" will be strictly rejected in the economic sphere, and the government will ease its control and intervention to enable the people to take the economic initiatives, he said. A study has been made since 1977 of a plan to remove the administrative capital, but no progress has been made in the study, and the government does not have a finalized plan for it, he said.

Speaking of the national development project, he said the government will intensively develop 15 major cities including Taegu, Taejon and Kwangju to discourage the concentration in Seoul and Pusan of people and industries. The government will intervene directly in the development of Mts. Taebaek, Chiri and Kaya, and clusters of islands off Yosu in Southern Sea.

#### CHOSON ILBO SEES IMPROVED TIES WITH U.S.

SK061055 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Kim Tae-chung, editor of political desk of CHOSON ILBO: "Rediscovery of America"]

[Excerpts] Correspondents of Korean newspapers in Washington in the mid-1970's were very busy. They dealt with such issues as the fall of Vietnam, a U.S. troop withdrawal from Korea, bribery scandals and human rights.

As I left Washington in the spring of 1979, I said to myself: Will spring ever come to Washington? Feeling as though I had lived only during autumn and winter in Washington, I never sensed the four seasons. As one who failed to grasp the essence of Korea's obsession with the United States and the fixed ideas of the United States toward Korea, which were slowly changing, I felt like I was in a vacuum.

When I visited Washington 3 years later, I felt the warmth of springtime despite the snow-covered streets and the frozen Potomac. The "political spring" which I had hoped for seemed to have come to Washington. Officials at the U.S. State Department explained: The United States has not abandoned its emphasis on human rights. The atmosphere in which the United States set forth its human rights policy has changed. This is still one of the major U.S. policies. However, the Reagan administration feels it is not desirable to stress this policy to excess. These officials said Korean-U.S. relations are more stable than ever. They inquired enthusiastically about the "situation in Seoul."

The Korean Embassy was quiet. As I climbed the stairs, I encountered strange faces. I felt as though the sound of all the typewriters and telephones had abruptly been silenced. The Korean ambassador to the United States, Yu Pyong-hyon, stressed: It is of significance to our diplomacy that Korea has joined the OAS as an observer. I could not but laugh over his remarks; you see, former Ambassador Ham Pyong-chun could never even have discussed OAS affairs.

Today the views of Korea held by the Americans I met on airplanes, in bars and at parties have changed. Such a phenomenon may be construed as indifference, because U.S. newspapers do not deal with the Korean question. "Is it true Korea has changed a lot?" "How popular is your new president?" and "Is Korea's economy developing as rapidly as before?" -- such were the inquiries I encountered.

I told them that when he met Ambassador Walker prior to his departure for Korea, President Reagan told him: "The first thing you have to do when you arrive is to convince the Korean people the United States will not abandon its defense of Korea at any cost." They responded: "Yes, that is the Reagan style." We could hardly have expected such responses 4 or 5 years earlier. At that time, they might have condemned U.S. policy.

Some remarks, though somewhat exaggerated, reflect Korean-U.S. relations today. A Korean resident in Washington discussed the "quiet Korean-U.S. relations" by saying the "American people are apt to be indifferent or forgetful of issues which are not talked about and debated. The fact that Korean-U.S. relations are quiet and the American people's views toward Korea have changed is desirable. However, I think this is not necessarily good when we look into the future. I do not mean that Korea should be discussed in a bad light by the American people as before. However, I think differences of opinion on trade and other matters should be raised and resolved through negotiations."

Reagan considers the Soviet Union the main target in restoring U.S. power and prestige and preventing the spread of Marxism-Leninism. The United States thinks it should not have poor relations with countries supporting the same line so that its strength can be concentrated against its opponents. This is a pragmatic approach. Reagan's reaffirmation of the defense commitment in Korea is part of this diplomacy.

Nonetheless, it is too easy to try to understand the pragmatic U.S. diplomacy simply by applying the theory that "the enemy's enemy is our friend" and to affirm that "there is no problem in relations with the United States."

#### GENETIC ENGINEERING INDUSTRY TO BE PROMOTED

SK060300 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The government plans to help produce all necessary materials such as nucleic acid and enzymes for the creation of genes by the end of next year in a bid to promote development of genetic engineering industries.

Science-Technology Minister Yi Chung-o said yesterday that the government would propel research on DNA to have it take root in the nation. "As an initial program to encourage the DNA industries under a major national policy, the government will select about 10 DNA researchers and send them abroad to learn advanced technology," he testified before the National Assembly.

Answering a question by Rep Ko Ki-nam of the Democratic Justice Party in a plenary session, Minister Yi also replied that "by 1985, the government will cultivate 50 experts in DNA."

"For the effective promotion of the program, the government plans to inaugurate an advisory council on DNA to be composed of Korean scientists abroad," he said.

Rep. Ko made inquiries about the status of the nation's study of DNA, urging the government to concentrate on developing scientific technology in the days ahead.

CHEA SOTH, PEN NAVOUTH ON CULTURE, PROPAGANDA

BK070917 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] At 0830 on 6 March, the Information, Press and Culture Ministry solemnly opened a meeting at the former royal palace in the presence of Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Comrade Chheng Phon, minister of information, press and culture; Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education; and several cadres from various ministries and offices.

After Comrade Chheng Phon, minister of information, press and culture, made the opening speech, Comrade Chea Soth took the floor to express his opinion on and his high appreciation for the determination to overcome all difficulties displayed by the Information, Press and Culture Ministry and its brilliant successes over the past 3 years. He went on to say that, in the past, our propaganda sector conducted many activities. This, he said, calls for additional efforts to carry out propaganda work to make our people further understand the national culture. Moreover, it is imperative to preserve the historic antiquities which are the legacy of our ancestors; for progress depends on a high sense of responsibility. Our role is therefore to help develop the masses' understanding of the national culture.

Afterwards, Comrade Pen Navouth took the floor to stress that, based on the idea of common struggle between the information, press and culture minister and the Education Ministry, it is a most important task for all concerned to promote the concept of a new man in the new Kampuchean society, which is the future of the nation.

BOU THANG ADDRESSES PROPAGANDA MEETING

BK070446 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] With the aim of successfully implementing the resolution of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee on ideological work and future tasks of the army, the propaganda and education service of the General Political Department has invited propaganda cadres from all provincial military committees, divisions, military schools and military services under the Defense Ministry to a 3-day meeting in order to review the results of the ideological work in the past year and set plans for the 1982 propaganda work.

During the meeting, the participants listened to reports reviewing the results of ideological work in the past year and assessing the strong and weak points concerning the ideological consciousness of cadres in all aspects of work -- combat, study, mass persuasion work, production and particularly in the campaigns to oppose the enemy's psychological warfare. KPRAF cadres and combatants have displayed their progress in many fields. They have been able to distinguish friends from foes. They have struggled resolutely to defend the people and help them, thus winning greater affection and trust from the people.

The participants also listened to reports by model units, such as the 3d Division of Svay Rieng Province and the signal school, concerning their achievements in mass persuasion work, thus enabling the army to succeed in carrying out the mass persuasion task.

The participants also thoroughly discussed the plans for the army's 1982 propaganda and education work in order to enable the armed forces to understand the revolutionary tasks and those of the army; grasp the enemy's maneuvers and tricks; uphold the spirit of genuine patriotism; enhance solidarity and combat cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries; behave well as a people's army; improve revolutionary ethics; fight valiantly; and record good achievements in all aspects of work.

The meeting was honored by the visit of Comrade Bout Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense. The comrade appraised the propaganda cadres in the entire army who, despite their youthfulness but due to their efforts to overcome all obstacles, scored outstanding feats in propaganda and education work over the past 3 years.

The comrade also stressed that propaganda work is a significant tool for building new men and a new style of life imbued with genuine patriotism and noble proletarian internationalism and for popularizing the socialist ideals and the line of the Kampuchean revolution. The comrade exhorted all propaganda cadres to study harder in order to score greater feats and successfully implement the resolutions of the fourth party congress and of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee on ideological work and the 1982 tasks of the army.

The comrade stressed: Propaganda and education work must always be on the advance and everyone must be urged to join. Propaganda and education work must be prepared to frustrate on a timely basis the enemy's deceitful propaganda and maneuvers, to expose the complications, defeats and weak points of the enemy, and to enhance rancor against the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other reactionaries. Our army must heighten vigilance and be determined to fight and crush the enemy, defend our revolutionary gains and protect the peaceful and happy life of our people.

#### BTA SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS-CHAN VEN

AU051559 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 5 Mar (BTA) -- "The unceasing provocations of the reactionaries, the maneuvers of imperialism and of the Chinese expansionists are threatening Kampuchea permanently," said Mr Chan Ven, secretary general of the State Council of Kampuchea, before the BTA special correspondent, Mr Svetoslav Terziev. In an interview published in the latest issue of the BTA ROUND THE WORLD weekly, Mr Chan Ven, who is also deputy-chairman of the National Council of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, underlined that the routing of the forces of Pol Pot and his clique was a blow struck to the Chinese expansionism.

The Soviet Union, Vietnam, Bulgaria and the other fraternal countries, he further said, saved Kampuchea from ruin and, we are confident, will never let her perish. Our contacts with them are of strategic importance.

Mr Chan Ven dwelt on the successes achieved by Kampuchea after the toppling of the Beijing-backed regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. The threat of famine has been overcome. Industry has been revived. The role of artisan crafts has increased. The people's needs in some staple goods have been met and the market is operating normally. Health care has extended its networks from the towns to the remote parts of the country. Orphanages for the children of the victims of Pol Pot regime have been opened in all provinces. There are already 1,500,000 students in Kampuchea and another 400,000 attend literacy courses.

The Marxist-Leninist line of the party, the stability of the people's rule and the help of the fraternal countries are the major preconditions for these successes, said Mr Chan Ven. "In spite of the economic blockade, which the capitalist and some neighboring Asian countries are trying to organize around Vietnam, in the last three years it helped us wholeheartedly -- aiding us materially and giving us the blood of its soldiers, who helped to liberate Kampuchea," said he.

Mr Chan Ven noted that, under the pressure of the United States and the other Western countries, the international organizations have begun to reduce their aid recently. The economic aid has been bound to political conditions.

Mr Chan Ven also pointed out the chief tasks Kampuchea is facing. He said that, first of all, the national economy should be strengthened and unity of the people should be consolidated in the struggle against reaction. The structure of the united front should be developed on the lower levels and its scope should be expanded, putting at least one representative in every village.

The economic restoration should be furthered in order to provide national means for the Kampuchean people. Two main tasks have been set to national agriculture, where the main efforts will be focused -- to ensure the people with food and to produce goods for export.

Lumbering, rubber production and fishing will play an important role in the exports. Plans have been developed for the advancement of the light industry, artisan crafts and banking. "This year we shall depend still on the international help, but in the next four or five years we plan to mark such economic progress which will enable us to provide ourselves the vitally important products and goods for our people," said Mr Chan Ven. He pointed out that a transition to an agrarian reform will be carried out with the help of mutual assistance groups in rural areas.

#### INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

##### KPRP Circular

BK060733 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 6 Mar 82

["Circular" issued by the KPRP Central Committee on 6 March on preparations for the celebration of International Women's Day, 8 March 1982]

[Text] On the occasion of International Women's Day -- 8 March -- a day on which women throughout the world unite to oppose all forms of oppression and to promote the cause of peace, freedom, happiness and equality between women and men -- the KPRP Central Committee decrees that all ministries, offices, municipalities and provinces will implement the following:

1. Meetings must be held to mark International Women's Day, 8 March.
2. Artistic performances, labor activities and visits to the people, families of combatants, families of fallen heroes and the invalids must be organized.
3. Female cadres, employees and workers are authorized to take 2 days of vacation on 7 and 8 March 1982.

Upon receiving this circular, the ministries, offices, municipalities and provinces are obliged to implement it successfully.

[Signed] Bou Thang, for the KPRP Central Committee; Phnom Penh, 6 March 1982

##### Women's Association Meeting

BK071456 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] At 0700 on 7 March the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Women's Association held a solemn meeting at the Chattomuk Conference Hall to mark the 72d anniversary of the International Women's Day, 8 March. Among those present were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the front's National Council; Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education; Comrade Heng Teav, member of the front's National Council; member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and Comrade Mrs Mean Saman, member of the front's National Council and chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Association Central Committee. Also present were the chairmen, vice chairmen and members of central ministry, office, factory and enterprise women's associations and many foreign guests.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Mrs Chhuk Chhim, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Association Central Committee, hailed the 72D anniversary of the International Women's Day, 8 March, which Kampuchean women have the opportunity to observe. Afterward, Comrade Mrs Mean Saman made a detailed speech on the significance of the 8 March International Women's Day and talked about the rights and freedom enjoyed by the new Kampuchean women under the glorious five-tiered-temple banner led by the KPRP to work like their male counterparts and to receive pay equal to the men, which is completely different from the former regimes in which the women were exploited and held in contempt. The omrade went on to say that in all revolutionary movements, particularly in the times of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, our women resolutely fought to overcome all difficulties in service of the revolution until winning brilliant victories. At present, like the men, women have the important role and duty to defend and build the country. She stressed that the Kampuchean revolution achieved its great successes in the past few years thanks to the active participation of our women, who dared to sacrifice everything for the nation and people.

Afterward, Comrade CheaSim highly appreciated the precious heroism of the Kampuchean women in promoting national defense and construction efforts toward achieving brilliant successes. He spoke of the important role and obligations of the women, who not only have to take part in the revolutionary movement, but must also be good mothers in teaching their sons and daughters to follow the correct and good line, to be humble and respectful of their elders and to deserve being socialist children. At the same time, women must also be good wives to their husbands and absolutely prevent them from committing evil actions that may harm themselves and the nation; in particular, they must know how to persuade their husbands, relatives and children to courageously volunteer to serve in the national army. He recommended to all Kampuchean women that the heighten their revolutionary vigilance against enemy maneuvers and raise their sense of patriotism and international solidarity, particularly with Vietnam and Laos, which constitutes the factor favoring the efforts to defend the country and build it into a prosperous state advancing firmly toward genuine socialism.

In conclusion, Comrade Mrs Phlek Piroun, secretary general of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross, on behalf of Kampuchean women throughout the country, took the floor to pledge to successfully implement all resolutions of the fourth KPRP Congress and of the third front national congress, as well as the statutes of the Kampuchean Women's Association Central Committee. The meeting proceeded in a joyous and cordial atmosphere of solidarity.

#### U.S. REPORTS ON SRV USE OF TOXINS CITED

BK071020 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] On 24 February U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick presented to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar a document supporting the charge that chemical weapons have been used by the Vietnamese to massacre the Kampuchean people.

The U.S. document affirmed that an analysis of blood samples taken from nine survivors of a Vietnamese chemical attack in the fall of 1981 produced clear evidence of trichothecene toxin. The blood samples taken from the Kampuchean survivors were analyzed by Prof (Jasper Nirusha) of the Minnesota University and by scientists of the U.S. military chemical research institute.

KHIEU SAMPHAN TOURS SISOPHON, GIVES INTERVIEW

BK060348 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT  
5 Mar 82

[Text] After returning to Kampuchea, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, accompanied by cadres from the Prime Minister's Office and the south Sisophon sector, went to inspect the situation on the battlefields in south Sisophon sector.

In the south Sisophon sector, on the afternoon of 3 March, the prime minister received and granted an interview to (William Tralizin), chief of the Southeast Asian Bureau of the American newspaper Washington POST. He answered many questions raised by this journalist on the general situation in all battlefields throughout the country, the situation in the south Sisophon sector and the problem of rallying all national forces to fight the Vietnamese aggressors.

GUERRILLA STRIKES 'AROUND PHNOM PENH' REPORTED

BK060738 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT  
5 Mar 82

[Text] Here is a report on guerrilla activities around Phnom Penh:

On 23 February our special guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese in Kompong Luong marketplace, killing three of them, including a brigade commander. On 24 February our special guerrillas set ablaze an oil depot of the Vietnamese enemy at Kaoh Toch. The fire lasted the entire morning.

Long live our valiant and courageous guerrillas and people around Phnom Penh!

AFP: SON SANN TRYING TO OBTAIN VISA TO BEIJING

NC062214 Paris AFP in English 2157 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Paris, 6 Mar (AFP) -- After a week's wait in Paris, a four-member delegation of the Khmer National Liberation Front (KNLF), led by former Cambodian Prime Minister Son Sann, today had still not obtained requested visas to visit the People's Republic of China.

A delegation member noted that Khmer Rouge Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk had, during their recent meeting in Beijing, expressed the hope that Son Sann could come to Beijing "as soon as possible." While having agreed to meet separately in Beijing with Prince Sihanouk and Mr Samphan, the KNLF chief has refused to participate in a summit meeting with the two other anti-Vietnamese movements -- Khmer Rouge and Sihanouk.

Son Sann has said he supports the so-called "soft coalition" advocated by ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) members, accepted by Prince Sihanouk and the KNLF, but rejected by the Khmer Rouge.

THAI BORDER COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS

## Arrival 5 Mar

BK051006 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 5 Mar (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of national Thai-Lao border committee led by its chairman, General Sitthi Chirarot, who is also minister of interior of Kingdom of Thailand, on March 5 arrived here for an official friendship visit.

Greeting the Thai delegation at Wattai Airport were General Sisavat Keobounphan, chairman of the national Lao-Thai border liaison committee and minister of interior along with other members of the said committee. Sunthon Khongsak, Thai ambassador to Laos, was also on hand. Issues on border relations between the two countries will be discussed at the talks.

## Calls on Sisavat Keobounphan

BK060226 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] At 1030 on 5 March, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, minister of interior and chairman of the central Lao-Thai border committee, received at the Interior Ministry a delegation of the central Thai-Lao border committee of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Gen Sitthi Chirarot, Thailand's minister of interior and chairman of the committee.

The guests and the host held talks in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and neighborliness. The two generals talked about the importance of consolidating the friendly relations, mutual understanding and cooperation between Laos and Thailand, which will bring great benefits to the peoples of the two countries in their daily efforts to improve bilateral relations.

Also present at this courtesy call were Khamphan Simmalavong, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Thailand; and Sunthon Khongsak, Thai ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

## 5 Mar Talks

BK060232 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Mar 82

On the afternoon of 5 March talks were held in the capital of Vientiane between a delegation of the central Lao-Thai border committee of the LPDR led by Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, minister of interior and chairman of the committee, and a delegation of the central Thai-Lao border committee of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Gen Sitthi Chirarot, Thailand's minister of interior and chairman of the Thai committee.

During the talks, both sides openly and frankly exchanged views on many issues in an atmosphere of cordiality and good neighborliness. They appreciated the results of the meetings and discussions on the development and promotion of the friendly relations between Laos and Thailand aimed at bringing peace, friendship and tranquility to the common border.

On the evening of the same day, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan hosted a banquet to welcome Gen Sitthi Chirarot and his party. In addition to the members of the delegations of the two sides, many senior Lao cadres attended the banquet. On this occasion, art programs were shown to welcome the success of the meeting between the two delegations.

## Calls on Kaysone Phomvihan

BK070242 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] On the morning of 6 March, LPDR Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan received at the Prime Minister's Office the delegation of the central Thai-Lao border committee of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Gen Sitthi Chirarot, Thailand's minister of interior and chairman of the border committee.

Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, Laos' minister of interior and chairman of the Central Lao-Thai border committee, joined Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan in receiving the Thai guests.

During the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of good neighborliness, Kaysone Phomvihan praised the central border committees of Laos and Thailand for reaching good understanding in their meeting and talks. The Lao prime minister reaffirmed the LPDR's unswerving policy with regard to relations with the Kingdom of Thailand. Meanwhile, he told the Thai-Lao border committee about the heinous and relentless schemes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, who want to swallow up the three Indochinese countries and other countries in Southeast Asia. He said that these expansionists have intentionally caused confusion in the time-honored fraternal friendly relations between Laos and Thailand.

The guest and the host affirmed each side's good intention to jointly implement the principles and spirit of the Lao-Thai joint communiques and other memorandums signed in the past for the interest of the people of each country.

At noon on the same day, Gen Sitthi Chirarot hosted a cordial party to bid farewell to Gen Sisavat Keobounphan and the Lao side at the Thai Embassy to Laos.

Following the conclusion of the banquet, Gen Sitthi Chirarot and his party safely returned home. They were seen off at Wattai Airport by Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, the deputy chairman and members of the central Lao-Thai border committee and many senior cadres concerned. Sunthon Khongsak, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, and embassy officials were also present at the airport.

Joint Press Release

BK061345 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 6 Mar 82

[6 March 1982 joint press release on visit to Laos by Thai Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot]

[Text]

1. At the invitation of His Excellency Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, minister of interior of the LPDR and chairman of the Lao-Thai liaison border committee, His Excellency Sitthi Chirarot, interior minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, led the delegation of the Thai-Lao liaison border committee, to pay an official visit to the LPDR on 5 and 6 March 1982.
2. His Excellency Sitthi Chirarot and his delegation paid a courtesy call on His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihan, LPDR prime minister, and held a conversation with him in an atmosphere of intimacy and good understanding. The Thai delegation visited some economic and cultural foundations in Vientiane city.
3. The border liaison committees of the two sides held consultations in an atmosphere of friendship, good neighborliness and mutual understanding on the basis of the joint communiques signed by the governments of the two countries, and the various existing memoranda on consultations between the delegations of the two sides.
4. Following the consultations and a frank and neighborly exchange of views on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and mutual benefit, the two sides are pleased to see that the relations in various fields between the two countries, including trade, economic, cultural and sports cooperation and exchanges, have been promoted step by step. The two sides consulted with each other on effective measures which must be adopted to realize the goals and spirit of the joint communiques signed between the governments of the two countries and the various memoranda on consultations between the delegations of the two sides.

5. His Excellency Sitthi Chirarot, chairman of the Thai-Lao liaison border committee, expressed happiness and wholehearted thanks to His Excellency Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, chairman of the Lao liaison border committee, for the warm welcome accorded to him during his visit to the LPDR. On this occasion, His Excellency Sitthi Chirarot extended an invitation to His Excellency Gen Sisavat Keobounphan to pay a visit to the Kingdom of Thailand. His Excellency Gen Sisavat Keobounphan accepted the invitation in principle. The date of the visit will be discussed later.

Vientiane, 6 March 1982

UN SPECIAL ENVOY AHMAD LEAVES VIENTIANE

BK051014 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 5 Mar (KPL) -- Special envoy of the UN Secretary General Rafiuddin Ahmed, yesterday left Vientiane after paying a four-day visit here.

R. Ahmed, during his stay, conferred with Kham-ouan Boupha [name as received] and Soulivong Phasitthidet, respectively acting minister and general secretary of Foreign Ministry.

The talks which took place in a very warm atmosphere centered on the situation in Southeast Asia and issue on promotion of peace and stability in the region.

MINISTER OF DEFENSE GREETES GDR ARMY DAY

BK061421 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 3 Mar 82

[1 March greetings message from Gen Khamtai Siphandon, LPDR minister of national defense and LPFA commander in chief, to Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense]

[Text] Vientiane, 1 March 1982

To Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense of the GDR, Berlin:

Respected comrade minister, on the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the GDR National People's Army, on behalf of all cadres and combatants in the LPLA, and in my own name, I would like to express my warm tribute and congratulations to you, comrade, and to extend, through you, our militant solidarity to all cadres and combatants in the national army and the people of the GDR.

Under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], the GDR National People's Army has always held high the spirit of loyalty toward the socialist community and proletarian internationalism, and has cooperated with the German people throughout the country to march forward with firm steps to smash all provocative and sabotage schemes of the aggressive NATO militarist group and fascism, thus securely defending their country which is a western outpost of the socialist community, making firm contributions to the socialist transformation and construction in the GDR, and winning one victory after another.

With a high sense of political awareness, armed with modern weapons, and with constant efforts to achieve a powerful military might, the GDR National People's Army has now become a modern revolutionary army and the genuine new-type army of the laboring people. It has cooperated with the people in safeguarding the tasks of building a developed socialist society in the GDR, to become a strong outpost of the socialist system in central Europe, which cannot be invaded by any enemies, and to cooperate with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in safeguarding and preserving security in Europe, thus contributing to peace and the world revolution.

The LPLA and the Lao people are extremely confident in the achievements scored by the GDR National People's Army in safeguarding the fruits of socialism.

On behalf of the LPLA and in my own name, I would like to extend my best wishes to the GDR National People's Army. We wish it new greater achievements in its glorious and noble struggle.

May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Lao and GDR armies and peoples last forever.

May you, comrade minister, have good health and score new greater achievements in carrying out your noble duties.

[Signed] Gen Khamtai Siphandon, LPDR national defense minister

USSR, LAOS SIGN PROTOCOL ON IRRIGATION PROJECTS

OW051559 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 5 -- A protocol on Soviet assistance to Laos in irrigation was signed in Vientiane on March 3 by the representatives of the Lao Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation and of the Soviet Ministry for Land Improvement and Water Conservation.

Under this protocol, the Soviet Union will help Laos survey and work out a plan to build a number of irrigation projects under Laos' first Five-Year Plan ending 1985. The Soviet Union will send a 35-member expert team and 200 tonnes of equipment for the construction of irrigation projects in Vientiane, Champassak, Saravane and other provinces.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION GROUP LEAVES FOR HUNGARY

BK070308 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the Lao-Hungarian intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation led by Comrade Sali Vongkhamso, secretary in the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Commission and chairman of the cooperation commission, left Vientiane on the morning of 6 March to attend the fifth session of the intergovernmental commissions for economic, scientific and technical cooperation of Laos and Hungary. The session is scheduled to be officially opened in mid-March in Budapest.

At this session, the delegations of the two sides will review the implementation of past work in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the fourth session of the intergovernmental commissions held in Vientiane in February 1981. The delegations will jointly discuss economic cooperation, trade exchanges and scientific and technical cooperation for 1982.

Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, minister of interior and chief of the General Staff of the LPLA; Comrade Khamphet Phengmuang and Comrade Somphavan Inthavong, deputy chairmen of the State Planning Commission; and many senior cadres from various sectors.

Comrade Janos Zegnal, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also present at the airport.

INTERIOR MINISTER SITTHI RETURNS FROM LAOS

BK070953 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot and his party paid a 2-day official visit to Laos and returned to Bangkok this evening [6 March]. Upon his arrival at Don Muang Airport, the interior minister told newsmen about the visit. [Begin Sitthi recording] We have successfully created good understanding between our two countries. The result of the visit can be described as excellent. We met with Lao authorities, particularly Lao Interior Minister Sisavat. The meetings were held in an atmosphere of good understanding. This morning I visited a beer factory and state-run shops which are being handled to achieve self-reliance. [end recording]

## NATION REVIEW Comments

BK071015 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 7 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot returned from a two-day visit to Vientiane yesterday to announce that both countries had agreed in principle to open up more border checkpoints to further facilitate people-to-people contacts.

Sitthi told reporters upon his return that his delegation had held talks with a team headed by his Laotian counterpart Sisavat Keobounphan. "We agreed during the talks that the Mekong River shouldn't be an obstacle in cementing our relationship," he added.

The minister said that both sides also were in agreement that problems on the Thai-Lao border should be settled at the local level with meetings of provincial committees. "If problems could be resolved at the local level, they would not spread and misunderstanding could be nipped in the bud," the minister added.

A Thai trade mission will be in the Laotian capital today. "We discussed several other issues with the Laotian officials. But we agreed not to issue a joint statement," he said.

The interior minister said that he also met Laotian Prime Minister Kaysone Phomviharn, who relayed his good wishes to Premier Prem Tinsulanon. "I also invited the Laotian minister to visit Thailand. He accepted it in principle," Sitthi said.

Vientiane has always been pressing Thailand to open up more checkpoints along the border. Details have been discussed at great length at various levels. Laotian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut, who visited Bangkok in November, last year, also raised the same issue.

Thai-Lao relations have been improving recently following a period of soured ties following a border shooting incident two years ago.

KAMPUCHEAN FIGHTING NEAR THAI BORDER CONTINUES

BK060756 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Tex.] According to a report from Aranyaprathet in Prachin Buri Province, fighting inside Kampuchea near the Thai border in Aranyaprathet and Watthana Nakhon Districts continued this morning. Six rounds landed in Thai territory. A Buddhist monk of the Saen Suk monastery in Tambon Thakham, Aranyaprathet District, was wounded.

Heavy fighting has raged inside Kampuchea near Thailand's Aranyaprathet and Watthana Nakhon Districts over the past few days, during which more than a hundred rounds have landed in Thailand. Of this number, 24 rounds hit Khao Saraphi in Aranyaprathet District and Ban Kho Hat in Watthana Nakhon District. Two private dwellings were damaged and a 15 year-old boy was wounded.

On 5 March, the deputy commander of the 9th Army Division, Col Charun Phusanong, and a party of army officers visited the areas hit by the stray rounds. The group came under attack by heavy weapons believed to be fired by the Vietnamese forces. The deputy commander of the 9th Division directed the villagers to take shelter and stayed with them until the firing died down. The deputy commander of the 9th Division later inspected the craters caused by the incoming rounds. Each hole is about 2 meters across and 1 meter deep. The group collected shrapnel samples for tests. The group also advised the people to build proper shelters for protection. The border villagers demonstrated their willingness to cooperate with the military's advice.

VIETNAMESE SAID READY TO MOVE AGAINST PHNUM MALAI

BK080142 Bangkok POST in English 8 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Three Vietnamese troop divisions have been moved into Kampuchea's south western border in a move believed to signal a campaign to crush Khmer Rouge guerrillas entrenched in the Phnum Malai and Khao Din mountains, field military sources said yesterday.

An army officer, meanwhile, said he expected Vietnamese troops to launch a decisive attack on the guerrillas' major stronghold in Phnum Malai before April.

He said the move was likely following the seizure last Friday of a Khmer Rouge base on Khao Din as it would enable the Vietnamese to split the guerrilla forces in two -- leaving one group in Phnum Malai and the other further south opposite Ban Laem in Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province.

After being forced from Khao Din, the guerrillas and their dependents, totalling about 10,000 people, moved north to join their comrades entrenched in Phnum Malai where the decisive Vietnamese offensive is expected to be launched, the officer said.

He disclosed that Russian-made BTR-50 armoured cars were seen at the Khao Din guerrilla base and that Vietnamese sappers were reported to be hastily building an airbase in Phum Kham, about 12 kilometres opposite Ban Thap Prik, about 50 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet.

The officer forecast the possibility of the Vietnamese using air strikes in the battle for Phnum Malai as the airfield would be capable of handling Antonov-26 transport planes which could be used for such attacks.

Military sources said that in its bid to crush Khmer Rouge forces in the Phnum Malai ranges, Hanoi last month moved its 57th, 59th and 920th Divisions from Battambang and Sisophon to reinforce the 5th Territorial Defense Regiment.

As a precaution against a further escalation in the fighting, Thai troops have already evacuated civilians from five villages to sites far from the border opposite the highland.

Fighting raged inside Kampuchea south of Aranyaprathet yesterday, but no details were available.

Mit Thiep, a Khmer Rouge leader, claimed that his men had killed 100 Vietnamese troops and seized a large amount of arms in clashes since last Thursday. We added that the Khmer Rouge had formed special combat units in an effort to launch counter-attacks against the Vietnamese.

Meanwhile a source close to the Moulinaka faction loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk said China last week supplied light weapons to about 3,000 Moulinaka guerrillas based along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The Chinese arms were officially received by Gen Teap Ben, second in command to Gen In Tam, a representative of the prince in Thailand.

In Tam, who last Friday returned to Bangkok from Beijing, reportedly said Chinese leaders have always regarded the Khmer Rouge as their brothers and would continue to provide them with financial and material support to aid their effort to drive out the Vietnamese.

In Tam reportedly said that the prince was still hopeful that former Prime Minister Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front would join the coalition government which has already been agreed upon by the prince and Democratic Kampuchea's President Khieu Samphan.

The prince was reported to have said that a coalition without the KPNLF would lead to a misunderstanding that there was disunity among the resistance forces. He was also anxious to comply with the ASEAN proposal for a coalition involving the three main resistance factions.

Prince Sihanouk will leave Beijing for Pyongyang tomorrow to attend birthday celebrations for President Kim Il-song.

THAI PETROLEUM AUTHORITY MAY EXPORT OIL TO LAOS

BK061243 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] The Petroleum Authority of Thailand may soon start exporting finished oil products to Laos. The supreme commander, Gen Saiyut Koetphon, has no objection to the plan. General Saiyut says that the government has restrictions on exports of Thai products when there is a question of national security, but it will be good for the Petroleum Authority of Thailand to export oil to Laos. He says that a private company has been exporting oil to Laos so there should be no problem if the authority wants to do it.

The authority last month sent a team of senior officials to Laos to explore the possibility of oil export to that country.

VNA REJECTS XINHUA REPORT ON THAI BORDER ATTACKS

OWO61555 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 6 -- VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to flatly reject a slanderous report released by the Chinese news agency XINHUA from Bangkok on March 2 saying that a number of Thai border hamlets were destroyed by Vietnamese artillery.

It is clear that this false report is aimed at creating confrontation between Thailand and Vietnam and diverting public opinion in the world and Southeast Asia in particular, from condemning China's expansionist and hegemonist policy.

VCP FOUNDING CONGRESS, OTHER CONGRESSES REVIEWED

OWO70811 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 7 -- The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam will be held late this month. Following is an outline of the work of the founding conference in 1930 and the four previous congresses of the party.

The founding conference, held from February 3-7, 1930, in Kowloon, Hing Kong, under the chairmanship of Nguyen Ai Quoc (the future President Ho Chi Minh) who represented the Comintern, is regarded as the founding congress of the party. The conference decided to unify the various communist organizations in the country into a single party of Vietnamese communists under the name of Vietnam Communist Party. The party Central Committee held a conference in October of the same year and adopted a political thesis drafted by Tran Phu. The conference elected Tran Phu general secretary of the party and changed the name of the party to Indochinese Communist Party.

The first congress of the party was held in Macao, China, from March 27-31, 1935, with the participation of 15 delegates representing 600 party members in the country and from overseas party organizations. This congress laid down the urgent tasks for consolidating and developing the party, broadening the mass base, and stepping up the struggle against the imperialists' plan to provoke a new world war.

The second party congress was held from February 14-19, 1951, in Tuyen Quang Province (now Ha Tuyen Province) in the Viet Bac resistance base at a time when the fight against the French colonialist aggressors was entering the decisive stage. It was attended by 158 delegates and 53 stand-by delegates representing 766,349 party members. It decided on several major policies including the policy of land-rent reduction and land reform in the free zones, aimed at promoting the resistance war to final victory.

The congress decided to split the Indochinese Communist Party into three Marxist-Leninist parties of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to better suit the needs of the revolution and desire of the people of each country. The congress also decided to bring the party into the open and renamed it Vietnam Workers Party. Its new Central Committee consisted of 29 full members. Ho Chi Minh was elected president of the party, and Truong Chinh, its general secretary.

The third party congress was held in Hanoi from September 5-12, 1960, six years after the liberation of the north from French occupation, when the three-year plan for economic and cultural restoration and development (1958-60) had ended and the north embarked on the socialist revolution and the whole country was engaged in the struggle for national unification. The congress was attended by 600 full and stand-by delegates representing more than 500,000 party members. The congress adopted the First Five-Year Plan (1961-65) for economic and cultural development along socialist lines. It elected a new Central Committee which consisted of 47 full members and 31 alternate members. Ho Chi Minh was elected president and Le Duan, first secretary, of its Central Committee.

The fourth national congress took place from December 14-20, 1976, after the country was reunified and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam came into being. The congress was attended by 1,000 delegates representing 1,550,000 party members throughout the country. The congress decided to rename the party Communist Party of Vietnam. The congress worked out the general line and the immediate task of the socialist revolution in Vietnam. Its Central Committee is made up of 101 full members and 32 alternate members.

#### NICARAGUA CULTURAL ACTIVITIES GREET VCP CONGRESS

OWO0731 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 6 -- "The heroic Sandinist people warmly greet the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam" is the theme of a week of cultural activities in Nicaragua. The week began with a press conference held in Managua on February 22 by the Nicaraguan Society of Friendship With Socialist Countries and the Committee for Solidarity With Other Peoples.

Speaking at the conference, Socorro Galan and Silvia Reyes, secretaries general of the above organizations, said that the week was a contribution to strengthening the fraternal friendship between the Nicaraguan and Vietnamese peoples. They expressed the Nicaraguan people's military solidarity with and unswerving support for the Vietnamese people's socialist construction and national defence and wished the C.P.V. congress splendid success.

A mass meeting was organized in Leon town on February 23 during which Martha Cranshaw, member of the Central Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and member of the State Council of Nicaragua, stressed: "With its correct revolutionary line, its intelligent revolutionary strategy and its clever and creative revolutionary tactics, the Communist Party of Vietnam has led the Vietnamese people to defeat all aggressive enemies and taken the national construction cause steadily forward." A photo exhibition on Vietnam opened in the town on the same day.

At a talk on Vietnam held on Feb. 24 in Jinotega Province, Commander Alonso Porras, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Central Committee, said: "The Vietnamese and Nicaraguan peoples are poor but heroic peoples who dared to stand up and drive away the aggressors and their henchmen to defend and build their homelands. The motto 'nothing is more precious than independence and freedom' has brought the two peoples closer together. Situated in the two hemispheres, Vietnam and Nicaragua take turns in protecting each other's sleep and defending each other." The talk was followed by the screening of the film "Unforgettable Days and Nights" dealing with the Hanoi people and armed forces' counter-attack against U.S. B-52 bombers in late 1972.

The above organizations and the Vietnamese Embassy in Nicaragua have published documents on the C.P.V.'s history and its four previous congresses. More film shows, exhibitions and talks on Vietnam will be held in Managua and other parts of Nicaragua this month.

#### NHAN DAN SALUTES GUATEMALAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

OWO60741 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 6 -- "The election farce to be staged tomorrow in Guatemala will not change the political situation in that country which is growing increasingly worse for the United States and its client junta," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. The paper condemns the Lucas Garcia junta, a brutal client regime of the United States, for acting on U.S. orders in bloodily suppressing the Communist Party and other democratic forces in Guatemala.

"Over the past four years," the paper recalls, "tens of thousands of Guatemalans, including communists, trade unions leaders, intellectuals, writers, journalists and clergymen have been persecuted."

It notes that the Guatemalan Party of Labour, a party of the working class and people of Guatemala, plays an important role in the Guatemalan people's glorious struggle.

Encouraged by the victories of the Nicaraguan and Grenadan revolution and the mounting struggle of the people of El Salvador and other countries in the Caribbean and Central America, the patriotic and democratic forces in Guatemala are closing their ranks and increasing their coordinated actions, NHAN DAN says.

The recent emergence of the Revolutionary National Solidarity Coalition and the National Solidarity Front in Guatemala has contributed to intensifying the struggle for freedom and liberation of the country, the paper points out.

It adds: "The Guatemalan people are facing many difficult and complex trials in their patriotic struggle. Imperialism and international reaction are trying to regain their lost positions and to consolidate their shaky footholds in the face of the revolutionary storms of the Caribbean and Central American peoples".

#### HOANG MINH THAO SPEAKS AT ALL-ARMY CONGRESS

BK061135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Report on Lt Gen Hoang Minh Thao's statement at recent all-army congress of party organizations on "The Question of National Construction and Defense"]

[Text] Rules and conditions have a close relationship. This is the relationship between things. Ascertaining the conditions of things is very important if rules are to be observed in devising various policies. This is because conditions are the elements that make up things and are the internal and external factors of things. In order to acquire a highly practical concept, we must strive to ascertain the conditions of things. Only by ascertaining the conditions of things can we realize what should be done quickly and what could be slackened and can we avoid rigidity, inflexibility and dogmatism. President Ho Chi Minh once spoke about conditions as follows:

"When a wrong move is made, two chariots may become useless. When opportunities arise, victories may be achieved even with only one soldier available." These words show the essence of the art of ascertaining conditions and rules.

Nguyen Trai also mastered this art as he said: "To defeat a stronger enemy, one must attack suddenly. To attack a larger enemy force, one must employ ambush tactics. We must strive to keep abreast of the situation of friend and foe and must, when necessary, harden or soften our position."

In view of the new direction and tasks, we are of the following opinions:

In agriculture, in addition to grain crops, it is necessary to develop those short-term industrial crops -- which can be cultivated easily, are popular, need little capital investment, have a simple production process and the economic results of which can be achieved quickly -- such as legumes of all sorts, garlic, and hard pepper. It is necessary to pay attention to cultivating soybeans as they are a kind of highly nutritional food and a valuable export. Efforts must be made in such a way that by 1985 we will be able to cultivate from 350,000 to 400,000 hectares of soybeans: get 300,000 tons of soybeans from these 350,000 hectares; and export 160,000 tons of soybeans -- which equals half of the export value of 1.2 million tons of coal.

In industry, we must concentrate on developing energy -- electricity and coal. Exploiting coal alone is not sufficient. We must increase the production output of electricity, especially hydropower and must build small and medium-size hydroelectric projects in various localities.

With coal, in particular, we must increase coal production locally as this will help increase the gross production volume of coal and save transportation cost. Building small and medium-size hydroelectric projects and producing coal locally are very important, considering present requirements for combat preparedness.

It is estimated that many small 5-10 kw hydroelectric generators sited along various rivers and streams in India can altogether produce 16 megawatts. At present in our country, hydroelectric output accounts for more than 20 percent of the total power generation capacity.

We must pay greatest attention to developing the communications and transportation sector as it is the arteries of the economy and society. We must do our utmost to develop our riverine transportation capabilities covering rudimentary means of transportation and those transportation means fueled by gas or coal.

Grain, electricity, coal and communications and transportation are now the most urgent problems to be tackled in order to stimulate our country's economic growth.

In economic and social management, I propose that tighter and more effective managerial steps be taken immediately if the power of our dictatorial proletarian state is to be demonstrated. Our state is governed by law which comes from the working people and which is designed to serve the working class and the laboring people.

We must clearly specify marketable goods and must confiscate all state-monopoly goods found on the free market. Heavier taxes must be levied on highly lucrative businesses and those goods which can bring high profits. We must be determined to oppose speculative hoarding and free exploitation.

In the study of military science, the development of military science is the evolution of the process of combining military technology and art. This is also an evolutionary law. As long as military hardware develops, the rules governing the conduct of a war will continue to develop. This matter was clearly discussed by Engels: Preoccupied with the power of weaponry, military experts of the capitalist countries attach great importance to weaponry. We do not highly value the use of weapons, but we think man must have good weapons to use.

The United States dares not be aggressive because it is scared of Soviet military strength and technology. As a result, scientific research is very essential as it is a means to support operational work. Without scientific research we cannot solve problems basically and scientifically, and we cannot discover the nature and laws of various phenomena. We cannot solve these and other problems correctly if we do not conduct comprehensive and basic research. As a result, we must have research organizations and specialized scientific research cadres.

It is well known that training of military officers is a fundamental and long-term task. At present we have a very valuable contingent of military officers. To increase their scientific and technological knowledge is not an easy task. This, however, can be achieved through training and study. In the same token we can gain combat experiences only through fighting in wars.

It is very necessary to increase the scientific and technological knowledge of our military officers. At present we cannot afford to have a systematic training organization. However, if we can establish a suitable institution and apply consistent and modern training methods, we can then produce a contingent of officers with sufficient knowledge to command and to train satisfactorily.

On the basis of producing the contingent of military officers in this manner, we suggest that selection should be made to recruit young, strong and capable officers with outstanding character who have fought and commanded battalions and platoons in combat. These officers will attend a general education course for a short period and then further their study in army officers schools or in various armed branches such as artillery, antiaircraft and tank branches for several months.

After completing these courses, these officers will be trained as regimental and division commanding and staff officers at the army academy or as commanding and staff officers at the strategic and tactical levels at the higher-level military academy. By applying these procedures, though we do not have a real training system, we can produce military officers with relatively comprehensive background to command a modern and regular army corps comprising many armed branches.

In addition to training at schools, we must also organize correspondent and inservice study courses. To achieve this we must establish a network to handle correspondent and inservice study courses. This will help increase the number of military officers for the army.

Along with training the contingent of commanding and scientific and technological officers, we must also pay attention to training and fostering scientific and theoretical officers. We can help our military officers to enhance their background in military technique by fostering and increasing their military theoretical knowledge.

By drawing experiences from the war of liberation, we acquire and learn from these experiences and from modern, world military science, especially from the Soviet Union. When we can inherit and develop the national military technique tradition, we will surely be able to establish Vietnamese military art and science in a revolutionary, scientific and progressive mode.

The building of Vietnamese military art and science is not only for the present generation, but is also and most importantly, for future generations.

#### SOVIET WRITERS' DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM

OWO61649 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 6 -- A delegation of the Union of Soviet Writers led by poet Igor Aleksandrovich Isayev, member of its secretariat, has recently visited Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Writers' Association.

During its stay, I.A. Isayev and To Hoai, assistant secretary general of the Vietnam Writers' Association, signed an agreement on a five-year program for literature cooperation between the two organisations.

I.A. Isayev also held a working session with a delegation of the Vietnam Writers' Association concerning preparations for the meeting of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association Executive Committee to be held in Hanoi this autumn.

#### SRV, USSR SIGN PROTOCOL ON EQUIPMENT UPKEEP

OWO51555 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 5 -- A protocol extending the term of the agreement on cooperation in further improvement of the upkeep of machines, equipment and tools delivered to Vietnam was signed here today between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Signatories were Hoang Trong Dai, Vice Minister of foreign trade, empowered by the Vietnamese Government; and (Y. Rybalko) trade representative in Vietnam, accredited by the Soviet Government.

Under this agreement until 1985 the Soviet Union will help Vietnam to build and put into commission more than 100 establishments for the maintenance of motor vehicles; tractors; farming, housing construction, road-building and other kinds of machines.

**END OF**

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March 9, 1982

Debbie

